

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1782.

PARIS, June 14.

The last letters from Cadiz are of the 14th ult. but inform us of nothing more than what we learn by the courier extraordinary; the fleet has received orders for sailing; 22 Spanish and 5 French were ready; wind blew constantly from the west, and seemed inclinable to shift; we therefore suppose the fleet have sailed till the 27th or 28th. At its approach, de la Motte Piquet will depart from Brest with 10 and the convoy for the Antilles and North-Ame-

We judge that of these 33 Spanish ships, only 27 will go with Don Cordova. It is said likewise, that the king of Spain, being sensibly touched with the reverse fortune which our fleet met with on an occasion where it was only exported for his service, has given to the king of France 12 ships during the rest of the war. The king of Spain contents also, that the Squadron under Don Solano shall continue incorporated with our fleet in the West-Indies.

ST. JAMES'S, June 21.

The right honourable Sir William Howe, knight of the bath, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, was, by his majesty's command, sworn of his majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

LONDON, June 21.

The expression dropped yesterday by lord John Cavendish in his speech on the new taxes, viz. "since people would have war, they must pay for it;" is a sufficient proof that ministry find the public will not be seduced with a patched up peace. Our late glorious victories have undoubtedly made a great alteration in the public expectations, and it now clearly appears, that the new ministry had no other chance of making a name than by unconditional submission.

Last night an express arrived at Mr. Fox's office from Holland, which contains an official account of the refusal of the Dutch to negotiate a separate peace, as above described.

Yesterday, and not before, the majority of the cabinet declared in favour of a dissolution of the present parliament. The resignation of lord John Cavendish is expected to be the consequence of this measure.

An expedition is certainly planned against some part of the coast of France: it is to be conducted under the direction of a flying squadron of five ships of the line and some frigates; the number of troops to be employed on the occasion, from 6 to 8000 men; to make up this number, 5000 of the regulars of Ireland, are to be sent to England by the parliament of that kingdom; and the remainder to be furnished by England. It was for his purpose Mr. Gardiner moved for leave to bring in a bill into the Irish commons, to enable his majesty to send out of the kingdom 5000 of the 12000 regulars, which is the number that the king is bound always to keep in Ireland for the defence of the country, and which he cannot diminish without the consent of parliament.

June 29. Thursday lord Howe attempted to sail, but he has not yet put to sea. He will certainly sail in two or three days at furthest, with 24 sail of the line from Portsmouth, and will be joined in the channel by seven sail more.

Commodore Elliot has received orders from the board of admiralty to hoist a broad pendant on board the Bonny, of 50 guns, and put to sea with lord Howe's Squadron, when it sails for the protection of the homeward bound Jamaica fleet; after which he is to proceed with a small squadron of detached ships, to remain on the Lisbon station.

Commodore Elliot is said to be fixed upon to command the force intended to make a descent upon the coast of France. The plan, which is kept a profound secret, is said to have been formed by lord Keppel.

Including the Bombay Castle and the Carnatic of 74 guns each, lately commissioned, there are now 112 ships of the line in commission, 48 of which are in the West-Indies.

Count de Grasse was a prisoner here in the last war, about 25 years ago. He is one of the tallest men in the French dominions, and of great bodily strength; being insulted at Dover, at the above period, by a raw-boned boatman, he lifted him up from the ground, and carried him about, till he fairly dashed him down, passing for breath, and almost squeezed to a mummy.

July 2. Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the right honourable Charles Watton Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham.

July 4. On Tuesday captain Lumsden, arrived at the admiralty with dispatches from admiral Campbell, which are said to contain an account that the fleets for New-York, Carolina, Halifax, and Newfoundland, which sailed from Torbay on the 18th ult. under command of the Portland of 50 guns, admiral Campbell; Oiseau and Danae frigates, the Merlin sloop of war, and some others, having, on Tuesday evening the 25th ult. discovered a strange fleet, which gave chase to the convoy, admiral Campbell made the signals for the fleet to disperse, consisting then of about 30 sail; all of which, except four or five, were bound to Newfoundland, the others to Quebec. The New-York, Halifax, and Carolina fleets parted about two days before for their respective places of destination. Two of the enemy's frigates gained much on the convoy, and captain

Lumsden, then in the Merlin, is said to have seen some of them strike to the frigates, the whole of the combined fleet coming up fast; but night coming on, the Oiseau, Danae, and Merlin had the good fortune to keep together; and in the morning of the 26th, spoke with admiral Campbell, having then in company one ship of the convoy; but no further accounts are received at present. It is not yet known what number of ships have been taken in this unfortunate affair; but it is thought not more than fifteen; and as the Newfoundland ships are not of that importance to the mercantile interest, and the public, as the other ships, many of which are richly laden, and some with troops and stores, we flatter ourselves we shall find the loss of trifling consequence to the nation.

July 6. Yesterday there was one of the greatest appearances of members in the house of commons, as well as the most crowded gallery, perhaps ever known at this time of the year, under the idea of Mr. Fox stating his reasons for resigning his office of secretary of state. Mr. Fox came into the house about 1 o'clock quite undressed, and gave the signal of his resignation, by taking his place on the opposite side of the treasury bench; but as soon as the ordinary business was over, and everybody on the tip-toe of expectation for hearing the reasons of so sudden and extraordinary a change, they were disappointed by general Conway moving for an adjournment.

The political revolution which has taken place since our last publication will, no doubt, attract our numerous readers. The report that such a change was in agitation prevailed last Thursday, but we were unwilling to give it as a report, well knowing how much it must alarm and distress the public. It is now but too well ascertained, that Mr. Fox and lord John Cavendish are no longer ministers, Mr. Fox having yesterday taken his place in the house of commons on the opposition seat.

We have taken uncommon pains to elucidate the cause of this sudden change, and though the public are at present totally in the dark as to the real motives; it is universally asserted, and credited, that on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, two subjects on which the cabinet were divided, came under consideration, viz. the independence of America, and an alteration in the representation of parliament. To American independence, what is called the Shelburne party were totally averse. They are a fond admirer of some material alteration in the constitution. The marquis of Rockingham and his friends, it is well known, gave up the dependence of America, and were entirely against any infringements upon the present constitution, fearing, and perhaps justly, that in time, like the present, an attempt to alter the form of government, as settled by the revolution, must end to the disadvantage of the people.

Add to this discordance of opinion, in matters so very material, that lord Shelburne's appointment to be first lord of the treasury and prime minister, by the express order of the sovereign, must have contributed in no small degree to the chagrin of the rest of the ministry.

Though a certain right honourable gentleman (says a correspondent) certainly looked up to the place of premier of his country, and expected to have succeeded to it. It is very certain that his resignation was by no means in consequence of his being disappointed of it, but on account of his having been out-voted in the cabinet, upon his declaration, in the most explicit and unequivocal terms, for the independence of America.

The following is said, on the best authority, to be the cause of the late and sudden change in his majesty's cabinet: on the death of the marquis of Rockingham, lord Shelburne waited on his majesty to notify the same, who immediately, and unexpectedly, desired him the place which his lordship accepted of, provided his majesty would permit him to name a secretary of state in his own room, this the king took some time to consider of, and at last granted. Mr. Fox taking umbrage at this arrangement, waited on his majesty on Thursday morning last with the seals, which were accepted of.

In consequence of the above circumstance, the following arrangements are said to be already made.

The right honourable the earl of Shelburne first lord commissioner of his majesty's treasury, in the room of the late marquis of Rockingham.

The honourable William Pitt, secretary of state, in the room of lord Shelburne.

The honourable lord Howe, first lord commissioner of his majesty's admiralty, in the room of lord viscount Keppel.

No other appointments are at present known; but it is confidently said the Cavendish, and late Rockingham party, to a man go out of office.

Another correspondent makes the ministerial revolution, although not finally fixed, to be as follows: Lord Shelburne, first lord of the treasury.

Earl Temple, and Sir Joseph Yorke, secretaries of state.

The honourable William Pitt, chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Howe, first lord of the admiralty.

It is reported that Mr. Burke, the honourable John Townshend, lord Althorpe, Mr. Montague, Mr. Lee, and several other of the gentlemen lately come into office, have resigned.

The lord advocate was yesterday talked of as successor to Mr. Burke.

It is said that lord Keppel yesterday went to St. James's for the purpose of resigning his office of first lord of the admiralty, but that his majesty refused to accept his resignation, declaring, that when lord Howe returned home, lord Keppel might act as he should then think proper.

Lord Gower, it is thought, will once more preside at the council board; or at least have a considerable employment in the new arrangement; but as yet, only a few of the leading offices are filled up, all being either in high dudgeon, or on the tenter hooks of expectation.

Yesterday the earl of Shelburne kissed the king's hand, on being appointed first lord of the treasury, in the room of the late marquis of Rockingham.

There has been a meeting on the 17th of June at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland, of the commissioners of supply, and justices of the peace, convened by William Gordon, Esq; in consequence of the rejection of the Scotch militia; when the meeting appointed a committee to correspond with the other committees of Scotland, for arming the people according to the plan laid down in the letter of the earl of Shelburne.

Yesterday colonels Irvin and Jones, captain Dawson, and two other officers, waited on his majesty at St. James's, with an address of thanks from the volunteers of Ireland, on the late measures taken in favour of that kingdom.

Monsieur de Grasse having obtained leave to return to France on parole, is to insist on his being tried for his conduct on the 9th and 12th of April.

NEW-YORK, September 4.

Yesterday arrived his majesty's frigate, Champion, of 24 guns, captain Thomas Wells, who proved the welcome harbinger of a part of the British fleet, from the West-Indies, under the command of the right honourable lord Hood. The whole fleet left Jamaica on the 26th of July, protecting the annual fleet of merchant ships (with a strong convoy from that island) for Great-Britain, until they had passed the Havana. Off the island of Cuba some rich Spanish vessels were taken by the British, amounting it is asserted, to a very large sum. The whole British fleet, consisting of twenty two sail of the line, came all together to this coast; but his excellency Hugh Pigot, Esq; admiral of the blue, and commander in chief, in the Formidable, with the rest of this large royal squadron, is at present on a cruise, and not immediately expected in port.

Yesterday arrived in 7 days from Halifax, his majesty's ship Perseverance, capt. Lutwidge commander, with the General Greene, a beautiful and hitherto very fortunate rebel privateer of 16 guns and 90 men; also the brig Stork and brig Diana, laden with fish and lumber, both prizes to the Perseverance.

Saturday the schooner Diligent, captain Sinclair, arrived here from Halifax in 6 days, by whom we learn, that his majesty's ship renown, and the Arethusa frigate, were arrived there from England, with a fleet of 50 sail under their convoy, having on board about 1200 British troops; they sailed from England the 22d of June, with several other vessels destined for South-Carolina, &c. and parted from them in the latitude of the western islands.

The above is no part of the fleet that arrived at Halifax with the 2000 Hessians, as mentioned under the York date of the 18th.

The Thorne sloop of war, formerly taken and carried into Boston, is re-taken and carried into Halifax, by his majesty's frigate Arethusa.

A cartel ship with American prisoners, from Falmouth for Boston, touched at Halifax a day or two before the Diligent sailed: she left Falmouth the 3d of July; at which time the congress at Paris was still sitting. Mr. Grenville had not returned to England, nor had the packet failed from thence for this port.

PHILADELPHIA, September 7.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, August 12, 1782.

Resolved, That congress approve the conduct of general Washington, in refusing to enter into any discussion with general Carleton, on the subject of the treason laws passed by the several states.

Resolved, That the states of America, which compose the union, being sovereign and independent, the laws respectively passed by them for the internal government and punishment of their offending citizens, cannot be submitted to the discussion of a foreign power, much less an enemy.

The Magnifique, a 74 gun ship belonging to his Most Christian Majesty, having been lately lost by accident in the harbour of Boston; and congress being desirous to manifest on this, as well as on every other occasion, the high sense they entertain of his majesty's generous exertions in behalf of the United States, have been pleased to instruct their agent of mine, to present, in the name of the United States, the American, a new 74, to the chevalier de la Luzerne, for the service of his Most Christian Majesty.

Sept. 10. The enemy have destroyed their post at Bergen-point, near Paulus Hook, on the Jersey shore. A gentleman arrived in town from the eastward, assures us he saw the barracks within the fort in flames on Saturday the 2d inst. at 11 o'clock.

Accounts from Newbury inform, that a fleet of about 80 sail of vessels arrived at New-York last Friday, supposed to contain the troops, &c. from Charles-town.